THE DVKE de Mayenne's Ghost, speaking to the PRINCES, LORDS, AND Gentlemen of France.

Ex populis qui [illegible] ferunt, sors vltima nost[illegible]

Faithfully Translated according to the French Copie.

See Jackson (H) Bibl. Soc. Hist. of Printers 1557-16[illegible] p149

Printed at the Hage by *Hillebrant Iacobson*, Printer to the Generall States of the vnited Netherlands.
MDCXXII.

no title

THE DVKE DE MAYENNES Ghoſt, ſpeaking to the Princes, Lords, and Gentlemen of France.

Ex populis qui Regna ferunt, ſors vltima noſtra eſt.

MY Lords and Gentlemen, &c. I beſeech you be not abaſhed to ſee and behold me raiſed againe from the dead in the world. Sith the ſighes and teares of my deſolate friends and ſeruants, and the ſlaunders of my vngratefull Enemies, haue broken vp my Tombe, and my poore ſoule, violently drawne from his reſt, by thoſe cruell executioners, hath entred againe into my body, with it to yeeld vnto France, the laſt motions of my affection, whereof death had bereaued it. Alas, I feare, and am in great doubt, that my admonitions will proue as vnprofitable as charitable, and that his voyce, which proceedeth from heauen, is giuen vnto me, but onely to make your faintneſſe vnpardonable, and your complaints vnlawfull and needleſſe, when your deſtruction ſhall

fall vpon you. How often and many times haue you beene told and forewarned of the miſchiefes and miſeries which you feele, and the wholſome and neceſſary remedies thereof offered vnto you, which you haue not onely refuſed and deſpiſed, but to the contrary haue iniured and perſecuted thoſe whom you had called to ayde you, and whom you had ſummoned and warned to vſe their Art and vocations therein: Which hath beene done by a moſt iuſt and ſecret iudgement of God, who as the Phyſician, that is able to heale all ſickneſſes and diſeaſes, did beſt know the cauſe of your malady, and gaue you the readieſt and fitteſt meanes that might be found. He hath dealt with the three flower Deluces of France, as with thoſe that were ſicke of an ouer great aboundance of wealth and blood, and to euery one of them hath perticularly applied a feminine Horſe-leach, which alwayes ſuck and draw, and neuer is full, nor ſatisfied, by reaſon of an infinite number of little ones that ioyne with them, and which ſtand behind at the taile, and receaue that which others ſucke from the head.

At this day, God giueth you a meanes by your weakeneſſe, and continuall Feauers, to know and perceiue the ouer-great euacuation of your blood, and treaſures, and that the very beſt and pureſt blood and treaſure that you haue. Therefore watch careſully, and not diligently, for the conſeruation of that ſmall remnant which remaineth, and lay hold vpon the remedies that may ſerue to recouer your health and ſtrength againe: without flattery acknowledge it, and without feare or any doubt of your further miſchiefe,

miſchiefe, and of the cauſes and aduantages which your Enemies hold on: conſider the debaſed and weake ſtate, firſt by the diſſipation of the great treaſures of the ſame, and then by the youth, ſuperſtition, faint-heartednes, perfideouſnes, or deuiſion amongſt the Princes thereof, which make the Nobility become careleſſe of their Zeale towards their Country, and the common people benummed, and as it were ſenceleſſe of the miſchiefes and forces thereof, and all of them together moued with enuie, to runne and labour to ſee which of them ſhall firſt fall into the net. The onely cauſe of all theſe diſorders and abuſes, is the horrible ambition of *Luynes*, and his followers, who for the eſtabliſhing of his tyrainnie, hath fully determined, after he hath deuoured all the treaſure of France, layd and heapt it vp, in the ſtrongeſt places, and whole Prouinces which he vſurpeth, impriſoned, flattered, and corrupted, the moſt part of the Princes, and great perſonages, and imbaſed, caſt downe and diſgraced thoſe whom he could not corrupt, to vſe the meanes and intereſt of ſtrangers, to aduance his tyrannie, by declaring Warre againſt thoſe, of whom, for the good of the State, it is requiſite to aske peace.

The aduantages which he hath already had, and which he further expecteth, are great, if hee be not preuented. Firſt, he hath giuen colour to an infinite number of new Edicts, Proclamations, imbuſements, impreſts, impoſitions, exactions, and oppreſſions, which the greateſt tyrants in the world neuer imagined nor thought of, he hath cauſed thoſe to be executed, which he introduced the laſt yeare, vnder

pretence of making Warre againſt the Queene mother, and which the Parliament, as the Eccho of the peoples ſighes, had refuſed to ratifie and confirme, and I cannot imagine how thoſe Edicts ſhould be become more iuſt and lawfull this yeare; If not, but that by the executions of the ſame, God hath determined to puniſh France, for ſuffering them to be proclaimed: by this meanes then he hath bereft France of her laſt iuice, and from thence hath drawne two ſpeciall and principall commodities: The firſt, that he hath fortified himſelfe, and brought France into an extreame neceſſity. The ſecond, that he hath induced and drawne the peoples hearts vnto a reuolt, and to a generall diſunion.

Againe, hee heapeth, and that with great apparance, that this Warre will deliuer and free him from all thoſe that eſteeme his tyrannicall reſolutions, to be dangerous, and that hee ſhall be the principall heire: Therefore you ſee, that he hath giuen the commaund of his firſt diſordered Armies (not to his confederates and truſty friends) but onely vnto thoſe, who at other times oppoſed themſelues againſt the progreſſe, & iſſue of his tyrannie, whom he diſtruſts, and by their blinde courage, longeth to be rid of them, his laſt Armies, which beare for a deuice: The manifeſtation of his tyrannie, hee conferreth vnto thoſe that ſhall be his partners, and ſhall order them beſt: and in the meane time, he leaueth the office of a Conſtable, like an ignorant Phyſician without mercy, putting his owne people like poore ſoules into Hoſpitalls.

Againe, he hopeth ſo conueniently to abuſe both

the

the Kings authority and forces, that after a long time of Warre, and misery, both parties shall be so weakned, and yet so much animated, that they cannot any more hurt him, nor ioyne together to resist his tyrannie: he hath also made a good entrance, (and if he be suffered to continue) a yeare longer, I am assured, that he will manifest himselfe. First, by the issue of two sieges, and hauing deuided the Army to weaken it, sending part thereof to lie before Rochell, he drew the King himselfe in person, with the rest, to lie before Montaubon, which against all millitary reason he would besiege, and against the season of the yeare, and the aduice of all the world, vnlesse it were of *Pater Arnoux*, who payd the Captaines and the Souldiers onely with miracles, and reuelations: he hath wearied the Army, without paying them any money to liue vpon, and without any order, that the poore sicke or wounded Souldiers might be relieued with bread and water, in such manner, that hunger and sicknes hath killed many more of them, then the Enemy hath done, and expressly left their dead carkasses lying aboue ground without buriall, to the end, that the putrifaction of them might infect the ayre, and ingender a plague, which was the cause that the Souldiers dispairing, ranne through the Countrey, and there robd and spoyled Trauailers and Marchants, that they met in the high wayes, whose poore Wiues and Children cry vnto God for vengeance against *Luynes* and his adherents, and for a full accomplishment of all the rest, after that with so long headstrongnesse, hee had lost more men, then the King had done in three battailes, hee was forced (to

the

the great preiudice of the Kings authority) which till then had neuer failed, to raiſe his ſiege, and in the Kings name in ſubmiſſiue manner to deſire a ſhamefull peace, of thoſe, who on their knees ought to haue asked the ſame of him. Thus you ſee the notable functions of the Conſtables office, and the effects of the happy conduction and ſucceſſe which he promiſed by his Letters. And in the meane time, that all theſe great diſorders and neceſſities happened, with a great fire at his backe: hee ſtood and played 1000. piſtolets and French crownes at Dice, vpon a Table after Dinner: he neuer went neere the fight, but he made it come vnto him, and neuer went further forward (but onely by his ſight) hauing a Corſelet of of proſpectiue glaſſe betweene: he motioned a ſmall Truce or ceaſing from Armes for two houres long, that he might goe to viſite the Trenches, alwayes bearing the monſter Feare in his pocket, leaſt hee ſhould ſtay longer there: he cauſed great conuoyes of money to be ſent from Paris, vnder pretence of paying the Souldiers in the Army, but the greateſt part thereof ſtayed in Blaye: euery day he cauſed 600. men to worke at Liſigny, as many at Quilleboeuf, 800. at Amiens, 500. at Calais, and more then 200. in *Luynes* places in Paris, euery man for 20. Solz a day, and 500. men in Garriſon in Amiens, for the keeping of one part of his treaſure, all ordained as if it had beene for the King, and payd them as it were with blood: in the meane time, poore France ſuffereth, ſhe tares her owne entrailes in pieces; ſhee is diſmembred by theſe diſorders, which are as many ſeeds of partialities, and of Common-wealthes, as

there

there are ſtrong places of Hugonites, that is the point whereunto *Luynes* aſpireth, for coadiutors and conſpirators in his deſignes, hauing the auncient Enemies of the State, who for the ſpace of 100. yeares, haue ſought and aduanced the diſſipation of the State, by all the meanes they can deuiſe, and perticularly by the ſuperſtitions which both day and night they ſowe in weake conſciences: their principall Miniſters are *Arnoux* and *Rouſſelay*, who abuſe the Kings conſcience, as *Luynes* abuſeth his affection. In *Luynes* they ſay there is iuſtice and agillity, in eſtabliſhing of his tyrannie: they pronounce and promiſe him proſperity, from the Popes ſecret chamber of Cardinals, and from the Conclaue: they aſſure him, that the diſſipation of this State being effected, the Enemy will leaue him the principall Manour, and the right of elderſhip: theſe are things which heretofore were offered to thoſe of our houſe, whoſe hearts were neuer capable of ſo pernicious a deſigne. Since that time the Enemies ambition hath no more diminiſhed then the inuention of his Miniſters: thoſe are they, who by their treaſons and ſecret practiſes, haue made the entrance into this pleaſing Warre, thereby to lull the people aſleepe, and ſo with more applauſe to bring all the State into diſſipation. Firſt, hauing bereft it of all alliances; and it is likely, that if the patience of French men doth continue, they will ſoone attaine to the end thereof, & place *Luynes* on the top of the wheele: he hath already gotten all the treaſures of the Realme, which are the Sinnowes of an eſtate, both in peace and warre: he hath yet of

late within foure moneths ſpace layd vp aboue two millions of Franckes, he hath all the Penſions giuen ſince three yeares paſt, all the Kings debts which are not diſcharged, he hath diuers whole Prouinces, all the beſt places in others, he ſeekes to haue Prouince: If he can in exchange of Guyenne, whereby he may haue the charge of the Generall of the Gallies, hee hath beene dealing with the places which *Chaſtillio* holdeth, that therewith hee may ſpeedily pretend ſomething againſt *Langnedor*, and the Admiralty, and by that meanes both by Sea and land on all ſides of France, bring in all ſorts of Strangers, to aſſure himſelfe againſt the naturall Patriorts, by new Collonies, after the manner of the Romanes; he hath the King on his ſide, whoſe nature he hath ſo much diſguiſed, that he hath perſwaded his Maieſtie, that it is not enough to loue him, if he doe hate himſelfe. I cannot refraine to ſpeake of a point of moſt ſtrange arrogancie, which he hath done beſides all the reſt; whereof I haue made mention, which is, that the King loued an auncient Muſitian, that had continually ſerued aboue 25. or 30. yeares, both the King his Father deceaſed, and himſelfe, and had for a reward giuen him, before other ſutors, a Canons place voyd in the holy Chapell of Paris, for the which he was determined to giue him his Letters Patents. This poore man, as his manner was, being gone to the Kings Maſſe at Piquecox, *Luynes* preſented a man vnto the King, and ſaid: Sir, here is a man to whom you muſt giue a Canons place, which is vacant in the holy Chapell in Paris: to whom the King ſaid, I haue

giuen

giuen it already to ſuch a man, naming the Muſician who as then was there: *Luynes* replyed, and ſaid, Sir, you muſt giue him ſomewhat elſe, and content this braue man, who will doe you good ſeruice. The poore Muſician that ſtood behind, therewith could not refraine from ſpeaking and weeping, but ſpake as loud as he could, and ſaid: My Lord, I pray you hinder mee not from that which it hath pleaſed his Grace to beſtow vpon mee, it is the recompence of 25. yeares ſeruice: the King hath giuen it willingly vnto me, that I might paſſe my old dayes in praying vnto God both for his Maieſties proſperity and yours: wherewith his Maieſtie moued to pitie, ſaid vnto *Luynes*, My Lord Conſtable, I pray you heartily let him haue it; It is long time ſince I promiſed the ſame vnto him, and I gaue it him without asking. But *Luynes* arrogancie was ſo great, that neither reſpecting the Kings requeſt, nor the Muſicians teares: after he had impoſed ſilence vnto them both, he cauſed Letters Patents to be made for the ſame to him, whom he intended to gratifie. By this it is eaſie to iudge, whether ſuch dealings ſauour not rather of a proud arrogant Commaunder, then of an humble ſeruant. It euidently appeareth, that the Kings great loſſes, are *Luynes* great gaines, the King hath loſt all his treaſures, Luynes hath gotten them, and of gouernments and ſtrong places may be ſaid the like: it may be he will ſay, that whatſoeuer hee hath is the Kings, and particularly his places: but I ſay, it is farre from that, he ſeeth the neceſſity and diſorder in the Kings affaires for want of money: he hath great

treaſure, but doth not ayde the King therewith: that is a ſigne, that hee hath robbed the King, and that which he hath, his Maieſtie knoweth not of, for it is not to be doubted: but if the King had giuen it vnto him, hee would be aſhamed to ſee his Maieſtie want, and not reſtore him a ſmall part of that benefit which he had giuen him. And touching his places and gouernments, he hath too well ſhewed, that they are no more at the Kings diſpoſition: euery man knowes, that the laſt yeare, he would not ſuffer his Maieſtie to enter into the Citadell of Amiens, with aboue ſixe perſons beſides himſelfe. Hath not the King alſo receiued a great loſſe, by the death of ſo many braue men before Montaubon: to the contrary, *Luynes* hath loſt but ſo many feares, and obtained many aſſurances; and now while he is ſomewhat out of breath, and perceiueth that the murmurings of the Catholicks ſeeme to beat againſt him, in regard of the notable actions of a Lord high Conſtable that hee hath performed: hee makes ſhew to ſeeke for his protection among the Hugonits, thereby to diminiſh the courages both of the one and the other, by his trecheries and deceites: and ſo hauing breathed himſelfe, to begin ſome other practiſes: hee doth like the Weauer, that caſts his Shuttle on both ſides too and fro, to weaue his cloath; hee fiſheth on all ſides, as well in cleare as troubled water: thoſe who this day thinke themſelues to be his friends, the next day hee makes them his Enemies, and when hee will, makes his Enemies his friends, for the benefit of his affaires: whereunto hee makes account.

account that all things are ſubiected, without exception of the King, or of heauen: hee is perſwaded that neither the King, the Queenes, the Princes, the Lords, the Gentlemen, nor the people; no, nor yet that which is impoſſible, can be any obſtacles to his deſignes. Touching the King, I haue ſaid ſomewhat already: concerning the Queene Mother, it is horrible and incredible vnto thoſe, that haue not ſeene it: hee cauſed himſelfe to be followed to the Armie, and in all other places by that Princeſſe, as long as it pleaſed him, like a Carrabin, alwayes bound to the Pack, till at laſt, teares, ſhame, and remorce of conſcience hauing ouercome him, hee graunted her departure, vpon condition to be alwayes ready, to walke, ſtay, or guide her, where and in what manner ſo euer hee would, hauing firſt bereft and depriued her, as he thought, of all the Princes and great perſonages that held with her, ſo that he feareth nothing on that ſide. For Monſieur the Kings brother, hee hath him in his poſſeſſion, hee gulls him continually, and cauſeth him to be gulled by others: And to ſet a colour vpon the ſtraight Guard which hee holdeth about him, hee hath wickedly ſuppoſed, that hee ſhould haue beene carried away to Granado; and which is more, hee hopeth that his tyrannie will be eſtabliſhed before the lawfulll age of that Prince be accompliſhed.

Touching the Prince of Conde, hee aſſures himſelfe, that promiſing him ſome Archbiſhopricke, or the Maiors place in Burges, or cauſing him peaceably to enioy the Office of the Bayliwick of Berry, or of

ſome ſuch like thing, or of the moſt, giuing him a preſent of 100000. Franckes, that he will cauſe him to doe whatſoeuer hee will: yea, and if it be to renowne his degree and quality of the firſt Prince of the blood, and to conſent to his tyrannie. The poore Prince is much abuſed, to put his truſt and confidence in *Rouſſelay*, to make him beleeue that he is a good Catholick: he ſhall neuer obtaine that credit, vnleſſe he and his ſonne both become Monkes, for many reaſons that I know. *Luynes* is ſomewhat more afraid of the County, he is a young orientall ſprig, who as yet hath not abuſed any man, nor loſt his credit: hee groweth in age of ſtrength and authority, and begins to draw many mens hopes vnto him; and further, as yet he is not priſoner, he is ſtiffe and vneaſie to be bowed: it concernes him to preſerue his liberty, and that good opinion which is conceiued of him, ſpecially in his firſt action, for that is it, whereby he ſhall be the better eſteemed of, all his life long. All the reſt of the Princes and great perſons, *Luynes* makes no account of, commaunding and vſing them like his ſeruants, or rather like dogs: he driues, calls, and turnes them backe againe, when he pleaſeth, with a beck of his hand, and they are happy, if in all their voyage, they may but once enter into his outward Chamber, and as he paſſeth by, receiue a kinde nod with his head for their congie, or benediction: hee ſaith he hath accuſtomed them thereunto, and that he feares them not, and boaſts that hee hath corrupted, deuided, and ſo much altered, all their credites among the Nobility, that at this day, there are few

Gentlemen

Gentlemen that ſpeake not euill of all the Princes, and which vtter not their opinions of the gouernment. As all theſe greatneſſes (Gentlemen) are as many fore-runners of his tyrannie, they alſo ſeeme to thruſt forward, and prouoke his ambition to proceed further, for his owne ſecurity: hee ſhould be very blinde, if he were perſwaded, that the ſucceſſour of our king (whom God graunt long to raigne) would not finde his greatneſſe to be odious, and vnſeemely in the State, and that hee would not vtterly ouerthrow and abate it. The great miſchiefes which he hath done, and the great treaſure which he vniuſtly poſſeſſeth, will continually put him in this feare, vntill ſuch time as that he hath aſſured himſelfe, and that for his aſſurance, he ſacrificed the greateſt perſons in the State, which are the mightieſt obſtacles againſt him, hee could be content that they would ſacrifice themſelues (as I haue done) at his inſtigation.

The Traytor as he is, knoweth how he hath told me a hundred times, at the leaſt, that in this Warre, he would haue no other recourſe but vnto mee, and but two dayes before my death, comforting me for the death of ſome of my friends, ſaid vnto me, that if he might attaine to the winning of Montaubon, he would doe me ſo much good, and giue me ſo good contentment, that I ſhould haue no minde nor cauſe to weepe for the loſſes, that I had receiued: and yet neuertheleſſe, at the time of my death, he could not refraine from reioycing thereat, together with his confederates, as a thorne puld out of their hearts,

and

and to make my death the leſſe lamentable, and my memory diſhonourable: preſently after the ſame, he falſly and trayterouſly ſuppoſed certaine factions and intelligences to be practiſed and knowne by me, to the preiudice of the Kings ſeruice, and his State, and reſtrained ſome of my ſeruants, impriſoned others, bereauing them all of the meanes of their happineſſe, vnleſſe they would yeeld to a ſcandalous diſpoſition againſt me. Is not all this manner of proceeding a ſufficient proofe of his treacherie, and of the deſigne that he had to worke my decay. Traytor as thou art, hadſt thou neede of ſacrifices of ſuch qualities? and yet if thou wouldeſt haue beene content with the loſſe of my life, without ſeeking to extinguiſh the memory of me: thou ſhouldſt haue told the King (thereby to haue leſſoned his griefe) that I had done ill ſeruice to his Maieſtie, and therein thou hadſt ſaid true: but it is to be vnderſtood, that it was, becauſe I did not venture to loſe my life, to bereaue thee of thine: my Tombe thereby would haue bin more honourable then it is, and my fidelity would neuer haue bin aſſayled by the ſlaunders: my happineſſe would haue bin much more, and my memory more apparant. Thereby I ſhould haue ſtayed the continuall murmurings of many millions of ſoules, which thou haſt raiſed againſt the Kings bounty: I had ſaued the ruine and death of aboue 100000. perſons, whom thou onely haſt cauſed to periſh in ſixe moneths ſpace, by plague, famine, and fire. And you my Lords, &c. to whom I direct my ſpeech, will you yet draw vpon your ſelues, ſo many murthers,

plagues,

plagues, famines, and other miseries? Doe you not heare the voyce of innocent blood, which cries out, and saith, That your impious patience, or rather, your negligence, and faint-heartednes, are most great crimes before God, and that you are the murtherers of those, whom you defend not from perishing, and that as you should haue bin the murtherers of others, you shall also most assuredly be murtherers of your selues, and certainely the greatest fauour that some of you shall obtaine, is, that you shall be the last that shall be deuoured.

Were it not better then, that you should ioyne your affections, your courages, and that force which as yet you haue resting, altogether to saue and defend your selues from this Shipwrack, and rather drowne your Enemies therein. It may be, that you my Lords, the Princes, and great men of the State will say, that this coniunction is impossible, because of the infidelity or diuision which is amongst some of you, and that so it would be vnprofitable and in vaine; in as much as you should not bee seconded by the Nobility, and the people would cry out against you. It is most true, that your infidelity formerly past, and committed, hath much deuided and altered your affections: but now, when you perceiue and know the domage and hurt that this infidelity hath done vnto you, and the great good from the which it withdraweth you. Set vpon him, that is the Author thereof. Is it to bee said, that a man should neuer leaue nor cease from sinning, and that your consciences should neuer stirre nor moue you to repentance, specially

at this day, when euery one of your Honours liues and goods, are interressed therein: haue we not seene affections more seperated, to be reioyned and vnited againe, thereby to oppose and withstand a common Enemy: Dogs doe the same against Wolues, to saue their Flockes, and children against strangers to preserue their owne houses: doe it then to defend your troupes, and your houses, and in a word, to saue that, for the which you striue, and are deuided amongst your selues; If not, then heereafter doe not pretend that there is any life, dwelling, state, quality, honour, or good whatsoeuer resting to be striuen for in France, I see no other way of safety for you: It is not flight, vertue, nor faint-heartednesse that can saue you; I cannot see any hope otherwise of an honest and honourable death. If the onely griefe that a man can doe nothing in this respect, doe not cause the most couragious and best beloued of God, to die for sorrow, that so they may not bee left as a prey, to *Luynes* tyrannie, and the obiect of his cruelty.

And you famous Nobility, that haue obtained your great priuiledges, for hauing three times, one after another beene the fundamentall stones of this State, cimented with your blood: Infinite times the protections of our Kings, bridles against the vsurpations of Strangers, spurres to pricke you forward against all tyrannies, can, or would you degenerate and become so faint-hearted, as to abandon the ensignes of your vertues, so dearely woone and obtained, for a prey to your Enemy: Suppose that a new Tyrant alwayes hateth and feareth those that haue

seene

ſeene the beginning and birth of his Tyrannie, and that are able to reproue him for the ſame. It is much, if the children that are borne vnder it, may be ſure of their liues. *Laynes* fearing you, were very ſimple, if hee would not bee cruell againſt you. Then with a good will, and couragious hearts: follow the good motions of your Princes and great States men: I know that many of them haue abuſed you, and haue much cooled the heat of your zeale: but let not that hinder nor withdraw you, in this worthy occaſion, to ioyne with them for the preſeruation of your Countrey, and your ſelues.

And you my Maſters of the Comminalty, effect this laſt worke, for the healing of your diſeaſe, you haue done others of greater moment, to procure your owne ſickneſſe: it is you that are lulled aſleepe, with falſe pretences, thereby with more eaſe to pull the skie off from your backes: you are fed with falſe newes, to maintaine and ſupport your patience, and to lay Suger vpon the long Pills of poyſon, which they make you ſwallow downe: many of you are ſo ſicke, that you feele not your paine, and thoſe that feele it, thinke to eaſe it onely with ſighes, or at the leaſt, with ſome ſilent groanes; that is not enough, you muſt cry out, and that ſo loud, that you may be vnderſtood: ſpeake boldly, and flatter not your ſelues, feare not your Enemies; you cannot be worſe then you are, but may rather hope for them: tell them that you haue ſeene your laſt liberty, and that now you feele the extremity of bondage, that your miſchiefs are remedies, that it is now time or elſe ne-

uer, to free the ſpirit of the King, in his ſtate, and to pull away the foot that is ready to tread vpon his belly, drowne his Enemies in your blood. I intend not hereby, to make or incite you vnto a new Warre, or to ſtirre you vp to new diſorders among your ſelues: my meaning is cleane contrary; you ought to ioyne and reunite all your affections and intereſts together, vnder the good conduction of the Queene Mother, ſhe was crowned by the late King deceaſed, ſhe gouerned this State in the Kings minority, none can beare greater affection to her Sonne, nor hath a greater vocation in this matter, nor leſſe iealouſie in ſuch authority, ſhee neither would nor could make any thing worſe. Then altogether with one voyce require that *Luynes* may be called in queſtion, to yeeld account of his gouernment, & the mannaging of the Treaſure: If he hath done well, his iuſtification cannot chuſe but be honourable: If he hath done ill, he is a man ſubiect to the Law and to Iuſtice, as well now when he is Lord Conſtable, as then when he was but a bird-catcher: many of our Princes, and of our Queenes, haue beene brought thereunto: thoſe that were innocent, eſcaped with honour, and the culpable were puniſhed: Is it not great reaſon, that euery one ſhould yeeld an account of his actions; none but Tyrants will not hearken thereunto: our Kings (although they are bound vnto it) vſe to gratifie their Subiects with their declarations: why then ſhould hee, who as yet is not, nor neuer ſhall be, if it pleaſe God, refuſe to appeare before the Court of Parliament in Paris, before that honourable Senate, where

partiality

partiality hath no place: Therein he ſhould obtaine great titles of Nobility, which his predeceſſours neuer had, to be iudged by their Peeres: If conſcience makes him ſhunne and abhorre this ſtate, and his courage perſwades him, before he is accuſed, that he ſhall be ouerthrowne; he ſhall condemne himſelfe, and ſo there will reſt nothing for him, but onely to execute him: you haue reaſon and meanes to doe it by Armes, he ſhall neuer eſcape Iuſtice, for ſhe will triumph ouer him, God will hinder him from withdrawing himſelfe from the Law, and from the example, for the which he hath reſerued him: Aſſure your ſelues, that his conſcience it ſelfe which hath failed him in his pernicious deſignes, will alſo faile him in bringing him to his puniſhment. And doe not ſtay the vengeance of God, and of his Lawes, with ſo wicked an offering, which is not ſufficient to appeaſe him: you muſt alſo extend it, euen vnto all the participants and executioners of his deſignes, and firſt his two brethren, referre the entire execution of his Proces to the Parliament: let it re-edifie the Piramides that is falne downe, and driue away thoſe plagues and euill Cankers of the State. Thoſe Tyrants of mens ſpirits, and conſciences, which euery day induce a thouſand tyrannies into France, and would make our Kings and our liberties Slaues and Subiects to Strangers, and our Citizens murtherers (I dare not ſay of whom) in regard of the Eccleſiaſticall Caracter. Call to minde and remember, that the King, when the Marſhall d'Ancre died, ſaid, that then he began to raigne: If you deliuer his Maieſtie from

STC
13071.6